

SR&D TEKS Alignment First Semester

(c) Knowledge and skills.		Six Weeks Module														
(1)	The student, for at least 40% of instructional time, conducts laboratory and field investigations using safe, environmentally appropriate, and ethical practices. These investigations must involve actively obtaining and analyzing data with physical equipment, but may also involve experimentation in a simulated environment as well as field observations that extend beyond the classroom. The student is expected to:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
(A)	demonstrate safe practices during laboratory and field investigations; and		23	23		3	12			3		13	1	123		
(B)	demonstrate an understanding of the use and conservation of resources and the proper disposal or recycling of materials.		23	23		3	13	2					1	12		
(2)	The student uses a systematic approach to answer scientific laboratory and field investigative questions. The student is expected to:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
(A)	know the definition of science and understand that it has limitations, as specified in subsection (b)(1) of this section;		3			2		1						2	1	
(B)	know that scientific hypotheses are tentative and testable statements that must be capable of being supported or not supported by observational evidence. Hypotheses of durable explanatory power which have been tested over a wide variety of conditions are incorporated into theories;				2					23		3	1	123		

(2)	Continued: The student uses a systematic approach to answer scientific laboratory and field investigative questions. The student is expected to:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
(C)	know that scientific theories are based on natural and physical phenomena and are capable of being tested by multiple independent researchers. Unlike hypotheses, scientific theories are well-established and highly-reliable explanations, but may be subject to change as new areas of science and new technologies are developed;										1					
(D)	distinguish between scientific hypotheses and scientific theories;										1					
(E)	design and implement investigative procedures, including making observations, asking well-defined questions, formulating testable hypotheses, identifying variables, selecting appropriate equipment and technology, and evaluating numerical answers for reasonableness;	3	23	23	23	23	23	2				1	1			
(F)	(F) collect and organize qualitative and quantitative data and make measurements with accuracy and precision using tools such as calculators, spreadsheet software, data-collecting probes, computers, standard laboratory glassware, microscopes, various prepared slides, stereoscopes, metric rulers, electronic balances, gel electrophoresis apparatuses, micropipettors, hand lenses, Celsius thermometers, hot plates, lab notebooks or journals, timing devices, cameras, and meter sticks;	2	23	23			1							12		
(G)	analyze, evaluate, make inferences, and predict trends from data;				3	23	2	2								1
(H)	identify and quantify causes and effects of uncertainties in measured data;						3	2		3						

(3)	Continued: The student uses critical thinking, scientific reasoning, and problem solving to make informed decisions within and outside the classroom. The student is expected to:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	(F) express and interpret relationships symbolically in accordance with accepted theories to make predictions and solve problems mathematically, including problems requiring proportional reasoning and graphical vector addition.					12	1	1								

(4)	The student formulates hypotheses to guide experimentation and data collection. The student is expected to:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	(A) perform background research with respect to an investigative problem; and															
	(B) examine hypotheses generated to guide a research process by evaluating the merits and feasibility of the hypotheses.															

(5)	The student analyzes published research. The student is expected to:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	(A) identify the scientific methodology used by a researcher;															
	(B) examine a prescribed research design and identify dependent and independent variables;	3	3				3	2							1	
	(C) evaluate a prescribed research design to determine the purpose for each of the procedures performed; and															
	(D) compare the relationship of the hypothesis to the conclusion.						3	2							1	

(9)	The student communicates conclusions clearly and concisely to an audience of professionals. The student is expected to:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	(A) construct charts, tables, and graphs in facilitating data analysis and in communicating experimental results clearly and effectively using technology; and						3	2						1	1	
	(B) suggest alternative explanations from observations or trends evident within the data or from prompts provided by a review panel.						3	2						1	1	

(2)	Continued: The student uses a systematic approach to answer scientific laboratory and field investigative questions. The student is expected to:	D&D	Prob	Res	Calcs	Dwgs	Dec	CDR	Mat Aq	Fab	F/TRR	Lnch	PMA	Pres.
	(C) know that scientific theories are based on natural and physical phenomena and are capable of being tested by multiple independent researchers. Unlike hypotheses, scientific theories are well-established and highly-reliable explanations, but may be subject to change as new areas of science and new technologies are developed;													
	(D) distinguish between scientific hypotheses and scientific theories;													
	(E) design and implement investigative procedures, including making observations, asking well-defined questions, formulating testable hypotheses, identifying variables, selecting appropriate equipment and technology, and evaluating numerical answers for reasonableness;		✓	✓	✓	✓								
	(F) collect and organize qualitative and quantitative data and make measurements with accuracy and precision using tools such as calculators, spreadsheet software, data-collecting probes, computers, standard laboratory glassware, microscopes, various prepared slides, stereoscopes, metric rulers, electronic balances, gel electrophoresis apparatuses, micropipettors, hand lenses, Celsius thermometers, hot plates, lab notebooks or journals, timing devices, cameras, and meter sticks;											✓	✓	
	(G) analyze, evaluate, make inferences, and predict trends from data;												✓	
	(H) identify and quantify causes and effects of uncertainties in measured data;			✓									✓	

